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BEFORE THE SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON

MARY F. PFAFF-PIERCE and RICHARD)
D. PFAFF,

Appellants,

v.

CLALLAM COUNTY and SEA FARMS OF WASHINGTON, INC.,

Respondents.

SHB No. 89-50

ORDER STRIKING SUBMITTALS (IN PART), DISMISSING LEGAL ISSUES (IN PART), AND DENYING DISMISSAL OF APPEAL

On August 11, 1989, Mary F. Pfaff-Pierce and Richard D. Pfaff, ("Pfaff-Pierce") filed an appeal with the Shorelines Hearings Board ("Board") contesting Clallam County's issuance of a revision to a shoreline substantial development permit to Sea Farms of Washington, Inc. ("Sea Farms") for Atlantic salmon net pens in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. On August 28, 1989, the Department of Ecology filed a certification of this appeal.

A pre-hearing conference was held on September 19, 1989 in Port Townsend, Washington. As a result of the conference, a Pre-Hearing

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Order issued containing a recitation of legal issues. The Pre-Hearing Order governs the proceeding (together with appellants' September 29, 1989 letter of specification), unless modified by subsequent order.

Subsequently, respondent Sea Farms filed a Motion to Dismiss the appeal based solely on the pleadings and exhibits incorporated in appellants' own appeal filing. On November 29, 1989 appellants filed a Brief in Opposition with documents, Affidavit (Hall), and Certified Statement (R.D. Pfaff). Respondent Sea Farms filed a Reply in Support of Dismissal, and a Motion to Strike the Affidavit, Certified Statement, and the "Facts Section" of appellants' Brief. Appellants filed their Reply to the Motion to Strike on December 12, 1989.

The Board, having reviewed the filings and having deliberated, makes these:

UNDISPUTED FINDINGS OF FACT

Ι

The legal issues in this appeal are:

- 1. Were the procedures followed by Clallam County in issuing the revised permit in compliance with its Shoreline Management Plan ("SMP") and County Code 27.01.110?
- 2. Is the revised project in compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act, RCW 43.21C?
- 3. Did the action of the Clallam County Board of Commissioners violate the Appearance of Fairness Doctrine?

- 4. Is the proposal in compliance with the Shorelines Management Act, Chapt. 90.58 RCW, at 90.58.020 and .140?
- 5. Does the revised project comply with the Interim Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Net Pens in Puget Sound?
- 6. Is the revised project consistent with provisions for revisions under WAC 173-14-064 and County Shoreline Permit Ordinance Chapt. 35.01, at 35.01.010, .030 and .210?
- 7. Were appellants denied the right of due process, in that no public hearing was allowed by the county commissioners on the project revision and no opportunity was granted for submission of written objections and materials?
- 8. Does the proposed revision comply with federal statutes, including Annex 5 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, and the Water Discharge and Pollution Control Act?

Pre-Hearing Order; Pfaff-Pierce letter of September 29, 1989.

ΙI

On February 22, 1988, Clallam County issued a shoreline substantial development permit (SR 87-0009) to Sea Farm of Washington for an Atlantic salmon rearing operation to consist of seven hexagonal pens to be placed 3,050 feet from shore in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. This permit was issued with four conditions. It was not appealed.

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III

On June 29, 1989 Sea Farm of Washington, Inc., applied for a revision to the permit, to place seven square pens. Applicants stated that their revision was for "a totally new concept in cage design".

IV

Any Finding of Fact which is deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings of Fact, we make these:

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Ι

The parties agree that respondent's Motion to Dismiss is one for a Judgment on the Pleadings. Superior Court Civil Rule 12(c).

Respondent's Motion to Strike the Affidavit and Certified Statement should therefore be Granted.

Respondent's Motion to Strike the Appellant's Fact Section in their brief, however, should be Denied. That section is simply a statement of the case history with references to the record, similar to respondent's own inclusion of exhibits with their memorandum.

ΙI

The Board is a quasi-judicial entity with only that jurisdiction specified by statute or necessarily implied. See, Human Rights Commission v. Cheney School District, 98 Wn.2d 118, 641 P.2d 143 (1982). We conclude that as part of its permit reviewing authority, the Board, by necessary implication, has the power to review the

revision of shorelines permits. <u>See</u>, <u>Truly v. King County</u>, SHB No. 88-3 (1988). This is also the interpretation of the Department of Ecology, as shown by its providing for the appeal of revisions to the Board. WAC 174-14-064(7).

Ecology's regulatory approach, however, limits the scope of permit revision appeals to whether the scope and intent of the original permit has been exceeded. This limitation does not appear inconsistent with the underlying statute, and, since Ecology is explicitly charged with adopting regulations for the shorelines permit program, RCW 90.58.140(3), we give deference to its interpretation.

Weyerhaeuser v. Department of Ecology, 86 Wn.2d 310, 545 P.2d 5 (1976).

Accordingly, we will conclude that all the legal issues raised in this matter, other than part of Legal Issue 6, should be dismissed as beyond the scope of a permit revision appeal. $\frac{1}{}$

III

Legal Issue No. 3

Even were this, in the first instance, an appeal of the issuance of a substantial development permit, a number of the issues would have

^{1/} The Board has previously looked at questions necessary to determining whether the document being appealed was really a permit revision. See Order on Cross Motions for Summary Judgment, Silver Lake Action Committee v. City of Everett and Allen D. Currier, SHB No. 88-59 (June 21, 1989). However, this is quite different from reviewing the merits of the original permit or examining the procedure by which the permit was issued.

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to be dismissed because they are beyond the Board's general authority to determine consistency with the Shoreline Management Act ("SMA") and applicable local master program. RCW 90.58.140(2)(b).

On this basis, we conclude that Legal Issue No. 3, Appearance of Fairness, should be Dismissed due to the Board's lack of jurisdiction. Washington Environmental Council v. Douglas County and Department of Transportation, SHB No. 86-34 (1988).

IV

Legal Issue No. 5

This issue, compliance with the Interim Guidelines, is not properly a legal issue because the Guidelines are not a legal standard under the SMA. Skagit Systems Cooperative v. Skagit County, SHB No. 88-14, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Order (revised), October 31, 1989. The Guidelines are not state regulations.

V

Legal Issue No. 7

Appellants have cited no requirement in the Shoreline Management Act, Chapt. 90.58 RCW, the regulations, Chapt. 173-14 WAC, or the Clallam County Shoreline Management Program requiring that a public hearing be held on the permit revision or that there be opportunity for submission of written objections and materials. We find no such per se requirement. Moreover, the Board does not have jurisdiction to adjudicate the constitutionality of such a legal scheme. Yakima Clean

<u>Air Ai</u> (1975)

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Air Authority v. Glascam Builders, Inc., 85 Wn.2d 255, 534 P.2d 33 (1975). Legal Issue No. 7 should be Dismissed.

VI

Legal Issue No. 8

We conclude that the Board does not have jurisdiction over compliance with Annex 5 of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Conclusion of Law III. The Board does not have jurisdiction over the federal Water Discharge and Pollution Control Act [sic., Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act, 33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et. seq.]. See, Skagit Systems Cooperative v. Skagit County, SHB No. 88-14, Order Granting Partial Summary Judgment, August 11, 1989.

The remainder of this legal issue, "comply with federal statutes", is not sufficiently specific to serve a notice function or to resist a Motion to Dismiss. See, Marysville v. Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency, 104 Wn.2d 115, 702 P.2d 469 (1985).

VI

<u>Legal Issue No. 1</u> (Compliance with County Code 27.01.110) should be Dismissed as it is beyond this Board's jurisdiction. Conclusion of Law III.

Legal Issue No. 4, and Legal Issue No. 6 as it relates to compliance to the County's Shoreline Permit Ordinance Chapt. 35.01, should also be Dismissed, except where Section 35.01.210(1) parallels the

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compliance requirements of WAC 173-14-064. Conclusion of Law II.

VII

Legal Issue No. 2 , compliance with SEPA, Chapt. 43.21C RCW, is a premature legal issue and should be Dismissed. No issue of SEPA compliance arises unless and until it is determined that the revision is not within the "scope and intent" of the original permit. See SEAPC v. Commack II Orchards, 49 Wn. App. 609 (1987); Silver Lake, supra.

VIII

This brings us to <u>Legal Issue No. 6</u> which recites compliance with WAC 173-14-064. Appellant has not disputed compliance with subparts -064(a-f) of this regulation, but is only contesting compliance with -064(g): whether substantial adverse environment effects will be caused by the revision. Therefore, this legal issue should be Dismissed except as to compliance with WAC 173-14-064(g) and parallel provisions in Shoreline Permit Ordinances Section 35.01.210(1). Appellant has the burden of proof in a proceeding on the merits.

IX

We Decline to Dismiss the sole remaining legal issue and the appeal because respondent has not proven that there are no operative facts under dispute. See, Moses Lake v. Grant County, 39 Wn. App. 256 (1984).

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DEC 201989 PIERCE COUNTY COUNCIL

ORDER

The Motion to Strike the Affidavit and Certified Statement is Granted. The Motion to Dismiss is Granted as follows: Pre-Hearing Order at Parag. II is Revised to Delete all legal issues except that part of Legal Issue No. 6 on whether the revised permit complies with WAC 173-14-064(g). The Motion to Strike the Fact Section of Appellants' Brief and to Dismiss the Appeal are Denied. 1990

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SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD

Member

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Member

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RICHARD GIDLEY, Member

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